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ABSTRACT

The evolution of Usmania University in Hyderabad, India, is chronicled. The idea of establishing a university in Hyderabad in which instruction took place in Urdu was presented in 1878, 1885, and 1894, and in 1914 the proposal became a movement, with the nation's education department undertaking the early work, designing a syllabus to correspond to the necessary examinations. Committees were formed to translate books, coin terms, consult scholars regarding translation and terms, select books for the syllabus, revise and review translated books, review the books from a religious perspective, and review the translated books from a literary viewpoint. Selected books in English, French, German, Arabic, and Persian were translated into Urdu, with publication beginning in 1919. The university opened in the same year. A list of 84 books translated is included. Correspondence related to this process is appended. (MSE)

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DĀRUL TĀLIF-WA-TARJUMA, JAMIA USMANI (USMANIA UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD, INDIA)

PROF. SHAFQAT HUSSAIN RAZAWI*

Nawwab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan became ruler of Hyderabad State in 1869 when his age was only two and a half years. The affairs of the government were under the regency of Nawwab Salar Jung I and Waqarul 'Umar. Salar Jung was the de facto prime minister. He was a well learned and vigilant person who was aware of the demands of his time. Under his regency a new era of progress and prosperity started. It was his foresightedness that reforms were made in every department. The state was divided into five provinces, fourteen districts and seventy three *tahsils* for the purpose of good and effective administration. Special attention was given to education. Thousands of primary and middle schools were started. A Board of Education was formed to supervise them. Later, a department came into existence. Salar Jung was the founder of Darul Uloom (1853), City Vernacular School (1857) and School of Civil Engineering (1861). After becoming prime minister he started Chadher Ghat School in 1882 and Nizam College in 1887. High schools and Nizam College were affiliated with the Madras University. Medium of instruction in high schools was Urdu but it was English in the Nizam College. Urdu was the common language of the state. It was declared as the official language in 1884. People had no aptitude for English, so results of the Nizam College were always very poor. During the period of eight years (1907-1914) two hundred and thirty five students appeared in the B.A. examinations and only thirteen got through. There was a general feeling among the people that (a) Hyderabad should have its own University and (b) medium of instruction should be Urdu. Analysing the situation Prof. Haroon Khan Shirwani writes:

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> The results achieved by the Nizam College were by no means commensurate with the expenses and energy involved. Twenty years after its establishment in 1907 barely four percent of the candidates passed B.A. examinations by the Madras University and although this percentage increased to 37.5%, the next year it fell again to 12 percent in 1909. In 1912 only eight candidates passed intermediate examinations and only four graduated. We must, however, remember that there was little incentive for the study of the English language for the citizens of the state as the official language was Urdu.[1]

The idea of an Urdu University in Hyderabad was not new. Suggestions in this regard were made from time to time. In 1878 Rifat Yar Jung presented the idea and appealed to his contemporary scholars and men of dignity to support his efforts.

On April 22, 1885 in a meeting held in Bagh-e-Aammah, when the chief guest was the Nizam VI, Nawwab Mir Mehboob Ali Khan, Salar Jung II in his address emphasized the need of a "Nizam University".

In 1894 at the convocation of the Nizam College, where the Nizam VI was the chief guest, Waqarul Umar also repeated the proposal. Most of the newspapers and periodicals published articles on this issue, time and again.

In 1914 the Darul Uloom old boys association organized the Hyderabad educational conference. Their efforts changed the former proposal into a movement. Maulvi Abdul Haq who was then in the service of the state, was a great supporter of an Urdu University. He used all his good offices. As he was close to Akber Hydri, and Sir Ras Masood, he tried to convince them. In 1917 when Akber Hydri took charge as education secretary Maulvi Abdul Haq gave a proposal in writing and persuaded him that it should be sent to the Nizam VII, Mir Usman Ali Khan, for approval. Akber Hydri sent the proposal with his note of about thirty pages to the education minister. He presented it with his observations and strong recommendations, to the Nizam VII on April 24, 1917, on the day of the annual celebrations of the coronation, *Rajab* 4, 1335 A.H. (April 26, 1917). The Nizam, approving the scheme, issued a *farmān*.[2]

The Education department started the primary work. Committees were set up for different purposes. When a committee finalised syllabus for various examinations there arose the problem of books of higher standard in Urdu. Sir Akber Hydri had already proposed the need of a translation bureau in his note previously submitted. He sent a reminder to the Nizam in this connection on Aug. 13, 1917. The

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Nizam responded the very next day and issued a *farmān* to establish the Translation Bureau of the Usmania University on experimental basis for one year. He sanctioned Rs. 56,256/- to Rs. 80364/- for necessary expenses.

On Aug. 17, 1917, a building just opposite the railway station (Nampalli Railway Station) was occupied on rent and the office of the institution known as Darul Taleef-o-Tarjuma was set there. Maulvi Abdul Haq was in the service of the state as *Muhtamim Ta'limat* (director of education) of Aurangabad region. Extra charge of Nazim Dar al-Tarjuma (director of the Translation Bureau) was given to him on an honorary basis. In his love for Urdu he never cared for reward or monetary gain. He gladly faced all the trouble travelling from Aurangabad to Hyderabad every now and then. His successors as Nazim Darul Tarjuma were Maulvi Syed Mohiuddin, Maulvi Hameed Ahmed Ansari, Maulvi Mohammed Inayatullah, Maulvi Mohammed Ilyas Barni, Dr. Nizamuddin and Eshwarnath Topa.

It was principally decided that translation and publication of books would immediately be undertaken and University classes should remain in pending. So, Darul Taleef-o-Tarjuma came into existence on August 14, 1917 and started functioning on August 17, 1917, whereas Usmania University was formerly inaugurated on Aug. 28, 1919.

In the beginning the translators for eight subjects were appointed. They were (1) Mr. M. Hameed, (2) Chaudhry Barkat Ali, (3) Syed Hashmi Fareedabadi, (4) Mawlana M. Ilyas Barni, (5) Qazi Tallamuz Husain, (6) Mawlana Zafar Ali Khan (7) Mawlana Abdul Haleem Sharar, (8) Mawlana Abdul Majid Daryabadi, (9) Mr. S. Ali Raza, (10) Allama Abdullah al-Imodi.

Later, the number of translators increased. They worked on salary basis. Other scholars, mostly members of the teaching staff of the University also did the translation work on remuneration. Thus, the total number of translators increased upto 130.

Then seven committees were formed to expedite the work. They were:

1. Committee of the translators (members of Darul Tarjuma).
2. Committee to coin terms.
3. Committee to consult the scholars in regard of translation and terms.
4. Committee to select books according to the syllabus.
5. Committee to revise and review translated books.
6. Committee to review the translated books with religious point of view.
7. Committee to review the translated books with literary point of view.

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The translator himself or a committee used to select books for translation. The most important task was before the translators of the مجلس وضع اصطلاحات (committee to coin terms). They did not prefer the terms used in the English books. As Urdu language is close in its nature and vocabulary to Persian and Arabic, they tried to take help from these languages. In most cases they borrowed words or derived from them. Each and every term was discussed by the translators, the subject experts and the language scholars. Sometimes they discussed one term for three or four days. After approval it was used in the book. Thus, in more than 450 books translated they introduced about 55000 new terms. Every book published bears a list of English terms and their equivalents used in the book. Dr. Jamil Jalibi has compiled these terms in two volumes of فرہنگِ اصطلاحات جامعہ عثمانیہ (published by the National Language Authority, Pakistan).

Darul Taleef-o-Tarjuma has done two great and useful jobs during the period of its existence, 1917-1948.

Firstly, publication of high standard books of knowledge in Urdu which were either translated from oriental and modern languages or compiled with their help.

Secondly, it enriched Urdu language with an enormous number of terms to be used in all the subjects taught in the University.

Any book for translation was selected by the person who intended to translate it. Mostly they were the members of the teaching staff and subject experts. They knew the worth and necessity of the book. It was approved, after discussion, by the committee appointed for this purpose. When the translation was completed it was presented before مجلس وضع اصطلاحات. The translator and members discussed every term used in the book. Among the members of this committee there were language experts like Prof. Waheeduddin Saleem, Allama Nazm Tabatabai and Maulvi Inayatullah. Sometimes they discussed one term for three or four days. After it was thoroughly discussed and finalised it was sent to Nāzir Adabī (ناظر ادبی) to check its language. Allama Nazm Tabatabai was the Nāzir Adabī, later Josh Malihabadi took his place. After approval the book was sent to Nāzir Madhhabī (ناظر مذہبی) to see that the book had no matter against any religion, particularly against Islam. Finally, it was sent to the head of the department concerned. On his clearance that the book was upto the standard, it was sent for printing.

Although the procedure seems to be very complicated and lengthy, the efficiency was such that the book was finalised and printed in a very short time. Publication of books started in 1919. That year three books were published. Books were translated from English, French, German, Arabic and Persian.

Here we give a list of scholars and books on History, translated, compiled or originally written by 44 scholars under 80 titles:

Books translated from English

Aqil, Mohammad:

معاشی تاریخ انگلستان (*Mu'āshī Tārikh-i-Inglistān*), published in 1945, Translation of the *Economic History of England* by Briggs and Jordan.

Abdus Salam, Tallamuz Hussain, Qazi and Mir Mahmood Ali:

1. ہندی مملکت برطانیہ (*Hindī Mumlikat-i-Barṭāniah*), published in 1922. Translation of the *Rise and Expansion of British Domination in India* by Sir A. Lyall.

2. مادھوجی سندھیا (*Mādhujī Sindhiā*) printed in 1923. Translation of *Madhova Rao Sindhia* by H.G. Keen.

Abdul Sattar, Maulvi Mohammed

1. کارنوالس (*Cornwallis*), printed in 1932. Translation of *Cornwallis* by W.S. Seton Karr.

2. بنگال کی ابتدائی تاریخ مالگزاری و روداد پنجم (*Bangāl kī Ibtadā'ī Tārikh-i-Mālagudhārī awr Rudād Panjum 1812*), printed in 1934. Translation of the *Early Revenue History of Bengal and the Fifth Report, 1812*, by F.D. Aleskoli.

3. ہند کے سیاسی مسلک کی نشو ونما (*Hind kay Siyāsī Maslak kī Nashvo Numā*), printed in 1938. Translation of *The Development of Indian Policy, 1818-1858* by G. Anderson and M. Subedar.

4. ذرائع محاصل سلطنتِ مغلیہ (*Dharā'i Maḥāṣal Sulṭanat-i-Mughliah*), printed in 1948. Translation of the *Revenue Resources of the Mugal Empire* by E. Thomas.

5. ہند میں فرانسیسیوں کی تاریخ (*Hind Main Fransīsion kī Tārikh*), Translation of the *History of the French in India* by Col. G.B. Maleson.

6. تاریخ جہانگیر (*Tārikh-i-Jahāngīr*), Translation of the *History of Jahangir* by Beni Prashad.

Ahmad Dehelvi, Syed Mohammad

ڈلہوزی (*Dalhauzī*), Translation of *Dalhousi* by Sir W.W. Hunter.

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Ali Raza and Maulana Zafar Ali Khan

1. تاریخ انگلستان (*Tārīkh-i-Inglistān*), printed in 1919. Translation of *History of England* by A.B. Buckley.

2. تاریخ دستورِ انگلستان (*Tārīkh-i-Dastūr-i-Inglistān*), printed in 1919. Translation of *The Elements of English Constitutional History*.

3. تاریخ دستورِ انگلستان (*Tārīkh-i-Dastūr-i-Inglistān*), printed in 1922. Translation of *A Constitutional History of England* by A. M. Chambers.

4. تاریخ دستورِ انگلستان (*Tārīkh-i-Dastūr-i-Inglistān*), printed in 1922. Translation of the *History of English Constitution* by Tiger.

Ansari, Hameed Ahmed

1. تاریخ روما (*Tārīkh-i-Romā*), printed in 1922. Translation of the *Outline of Roman History* by H. F. Pelham.

2. ویدک ہند (*Vaidik Hind*), printed in 1923. Translation of the *Vedic Hind* by Z.A. Raguzin.

3. تاریخ جمہوریہ روما (*Tārīkh-i-Jamhūriāh Romā*), vol. I, 1926; vol. II, 1926; vol. III, 1923; vol. IV, 1925; vol. V, 1926. Translation of *The Roman Republic* (5 volumes) by W.F. Hemil Lord.

4. تاریخ یورپ (*Tārīkh-i-Europe*), printed in 1931. Translation of *A History of Europe* by A.J. Grant.

Fakhrul Hasan, Syed

عروجِ فرانس (*'Urūj-i-France*), printed in 1922. Translation of the *Ascendancy of France 1598-1715* by O. Wakerman.

Farooqui, Muzaffar Husain

رنجیت سنگھ (*Ranjīt Singh*), printed in 1922. Translation of *Ranjīt Singh* by Sir L. Griffen.

Ghulam Yazdani

امپیریل گیزیٹیر اوف انڈیا۔ جلد دوم (عہدِ وسطیٰ کی تاریخ۔ جنوبی ہند کے ہندوؤں کا زمانہ) [*Imperial*

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Gazetteer of India, Jild Dawm (Ahd-i-Wusṭā kī Tārīkh – Junūbī Hind kay Hinduaūn kā Zamānah), printed in 1923. Translation of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, vol. II, Chapters VIII, IX.

Habibur Rahman

ہند کی معاشی حالت ۔ اکبر کی وفات کے وقت *(Hind kī Ma'āshī Ḥālāt Akbar kī Wafāt kay Waqt)*, printed in 1929. Translation of the *India at the Death of Akbar, An Economic Study* by W H. Moreland.

Hashmi Fareedabadi, Syed

1. تاریخ یونان *(Tārīkh-i-Unān)*, printed in 1919. Translation of the *History of Greece* by J.B. Bury.

2. تاریخ انگلستان *(Tārīkh-i-Inglistān)*, printed in 1924. Translation of *An Advance History of England*, 2 volumes by Cyril Ransome.

3. تاریخ سلطنت روما *(Tārīkh-i-Salṭanat-i-Rūmā)*, printed in 1929. Translation of *The Students' Roman Empire* by J.B. Bury.

4. معاشی حالتِ ہند اکبر تا اورنگزیب *(Ma'āshi Ḥālāt-i-Hind, Akbar ta Awrangzaib)*, printed in 1931. Translation of the *From Akbar to Aurangzeb, Study in Indian Economic History* by W.H. Moreland.

5. فنِ تعمیر ہندوستان میں *(Funn-i-Ta'mīr Hindustān Main)*, printed in 1932. Translation of the *History of India and Eastern Architecture*, vol. II.

6. بلادِ فلسطین وشام، عہدِ حکومت اسلامی میں *(Balād-i-Falasṭīn-o-Sham, 'Ahd-i-Ḥukūmat Islāmī Main)*, printed in 1932. Translation of the *Palestine Under Moslems* by G. Strange.

7. داستانِ نند کمار و مواخذہ سر امپی *(Dāstān-i-Nand Kumār wa Muwākhadhah Sir Impey)*, printed in 1940. Translation of the *Nund Kumār and Impey*, 2 vols. by J.F. Stephen.

8. ہندوستان کی حالت، برطانوی تسلط کے قریب *(Hindustān kī Ḥālat, Bartānwī Tasalluṭ kay Qarīb)*, printed in 1940. Translation of the *India on the Eve of the British Conquest, Historical Sketch* by Omer Sidney.

9. حواشی طبقات ناصری *(Ḥawāshi Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī)*. Translation of *Notes on Tabkāt-i-Nāsirī* by H.G. Raverty.

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Ibn-e-Hasan, Dr.

1. وارن ہیسٹنگز (*Warren Hastings*), printed in 1926. Translation of the *Warren Hastings* by L.J. Trotter.

2. کلائیو (*Clive*), printed in 1926. Translation of *Clive* by Col. G.B. Malleson.

3. سیاسی تاریخ ہند (*Siyāsī Tārīkh-i-Hind*), printed in 1932. Translation of *The Political History of India* by Major General Sir John Malcom.

4. مغلوں کی فوج (*Mughlon kī Fawj*). Translation of *The Army of the Indian Mughals* by William Irwin.

5. تاریخ وسط ہند (*Tārīkh-i-Wasṭ-i-Hind*), printed in 1947. Translation of the *Memoirs of Central India* by Major General Sir John Malcom, Part I.

Ilyas Burni

برطانوی حکومت ہند (*Barṭānwī Ḥukūmat-i-Hind*), printed in 1919. Translation of *The British Administration in India* by G. Anderson.

Inayatullah Mawlawi

1. پریکلیز اور ایتھنز کا دور اقبال (*Pericles aur Athens kā Dawr-i-Iqbāl*), Translation of the *Pericles and the Golden Age of Athens* by E. N. Abbott.

2. قسطنطین اعظم (*Qusṭanṭīn-i-Ā'ẓam*), printed in 1923. Translation of the *Constantine* by J.B. Frith.

3. یونانی شہنشاہی (*Ūnānī Shahanshāhī*), printed in 1929. Translation of the *Greek Imperialism* by W.S. Furguson.

Jameelur Rehman, Prof.

قدیم تاریخ ہند (*Qadīm Tārīkh-i-Hind*), printed in 1923. Translation of *The Early History of India* by V.A. Smith.

Jaffry, Hasan Abid

1. تاریخ انقلاب یورپ (*Tārīkh-i-Inqalāb-i-Europe*), printed in 1923. Translation of the *Revolutionary Europe* by Moir Steven.

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2. انقلاب یورپ (*Inqalāb-i-Europe, 1789-1815*), printed in 1926. Translation of the *Revolutionary Europe 1789-1815* by H.M. Stephen.

Mahmood Shaukat, Syed

ویلزلی (*Wellesley*), printed in 1922. Translation of *Wellesley* by W.H. Hunter.

Majeed Siddiqui, Prof. Abdul

تاریخ دستورِ انگلستان (*Tārīkh-i-Dastūr-i-Inglistān*), printed in 1922. Translation of *The Constitutional History of England*, by George B. Adams.

Masood Ali

دوپلے اور کلایو (*Dupliey Aur Clive*), printed in 1948. Translation of *Duplieux and Clive* by Henry Dodwell.

Ma'il, Muhammad Ab'ul Azker

اقبال نامہ جہانگیری (*Iqbāl Nāmah-i-Jahangirī*), printed in 1928. Translation of the *History of Jahangir* by Mirza Muhammad 'Urf Mu'tamad Khān Bakhshī.

Najeeb Ashraf Nadwi, Syed

برطانوی ہند کا نظام (*Barṭānwī Hind kā Nizām*), printed in 1931. Translation of *The Political System of British India* by Haven.

Naseeruddin, Muhammad

معاشی تاریخ ہند، عہد وکٹوریہ (*Ma'āshī Tārīkh-i-Hind, 'Aḥd-i-Victoria*), printed in 1936. Translation of *The Economic History of India* by Ramesh Dutta.

Nazm Tabatabai, Ali Hyder, Tallamuz Hussain Qazi and Abdul Majid Daryabadi

تاریخ یورپ (*Tārīkh-i-Europe*), Part I, 1922; Part II, 1923. Translation of the *History of Europe* by O.J. Thatcher and A. Fishwill.

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Raheemuddin, Muhammad

یورپ سولھویں صدی میں (*Europe Sulhwīn Ṣadī Main*), printed in 1925. Translation of *Europe in the Sixteenth Century, 1494-1598* by A.H. Johnson.

Rasheed Ahmed

1. تاریخ یورپ (*Tārīkh-i-Europe*), printed in 1925. Translation of *A Modern Europe* by W.A. Phillips.

2. صنعتی تاریخ انگلستان (*Ṣan'atī Tārīkh-i-Inglistān*), printed in 1948. Translation of the *Land Mark in English Industrial Policy* by Townsend Warner.

Shirwani, Prof. Haroon Khan

تاریخ یونانی (*Tārīkh-i-Ūnānī*), Part I in 1927, Part II in 1929, Part III in 1931, Part IV in 1936. Translation of the *History of Greeks* by Adolf Halm.

Sajjad, Dr. Syed

1. قوموں کی کہانیاں (*Qawmun kī Kahāniyān*), printed in 1922. Translation of *The Story of the Nations* by T.W. Rais.

2. بدھ متی ہند (*Budhmatī Hind*), printed in 1922. Translation of *Buddhist India* by T.W. David.

Tajammul Husain, Qazi

1. تاریخ اہل انگلستان (*Tārīkh-i-Ahl-i-Inglistān*), Part I in 1919, Part II, Part III, IV in 1921, Part V in 1924. Translation of *A Short History of the English People*, 5 Volumes, by J.R. Green.

2. دستور سلطنت انگلشیہ (*Dastūr Sulṭanat-i-Inglishiyāh*), printed in 1926. Translation of *The English Constitution* by W. Bagehet.

3. ڈیموتھینس (*Demosthenese*), printed in 1927. Translation of *Demosethenese* by A.W. Pichard Cambridge.

4. ارتقاء نظم حکومت (*Irtiqā'-i-Naẓm-i-Ḥukūmat*), printed in 1929. Translation of *The Development of European Policy* by H. Sidgwick.

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5. حکومتہائے یورپ (*Ḥukumathā'i Europe*), printed: Part I in 1935, Part II in 1937. Translation of *The Governments of Europe* by F.A. Ogg.

6. تاریخ وسط ہند (*Tārīkh-i-Wasṭ-i-Hind*), Part II printed in 1942. Translation of the *Memoirs of Central India* by Major General Sir John Malcolm.

Zafar Ali Khan and Syed Ali Raza

تاریخ انگلستان (*Tārīkh-i-Inglistān*). Translation of the *History of England* by A.B. Bucklay.

Books translated from French

Marmaduke Pickthall, Rasheed Ahmed and Syed Hameeduddin

تاریخ دولت عثمانیہ (*Tārīkh Dawlat-i-'Uthmāniyah*). Translation of the *Histoire de Empire Ottoman* by Jean Overet.

Books translated from German

Zahid Ali

تاریخ فاطمین مصر (*Tārīkh-i-Fāṭamīn Miṣr*), printed in 1948. Translation of the *Gesechichite Der Fatimiden Khalifer* by F. Fild.

Books translated from Arabic

Abu'l Khair Maududi, Syed

تاریخ کامل (*Tārīkh-i-Kāmil*), Part I, 1937; Part II, 1937; Part III, 1938; Part IV, 1938; Part V, 1938. Translation of the *Tārīkh Kamil* by Ibn al-Athīr.

2. فتوح البلدان البلاذری (*Futūḥ al-Baldān al-Balādhurī*), Part I, 1932; Part II, 1940. Translation of the *Futūḥ al-Baldān* by Al-Balādharī, Ahmad bin Yahya bin Jābir al-Baghdādī.

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3. کتاب الخراج (*Kitāb al-Khirāj*), printed in 1930. Translation of the *Kitāb al-Khirāj* by Qādī Imām Abū Mūsa.

Ahmedullah Nadwi, Maulvi Syed

الاحاط فی اخبار غرناط (*Al-Aḥāṭah fī Akhbār Gharnāṭah*), Part I, 1932; Part II, 1936. Translation of the book of same title by Al-Shatībi.

Abdullah Imadi

1. تاریخ طبری (*Tārīkh-i-Ṭabarī*), printed in 1940. Translation of the history written by Abū Ja'far bin Jarīr Tabārī, vol. IV.
2. طبقات کبیر (*Ṭabaqāt-i-Kabīr*), Part I, 1944; Part II, 1944; Part III, 1944; Part IV, 1944; Part V, 1945; Part VI, 1946; Part VII, 1946; Part VIII, 1946. Translation of the *Tabaqāt-i-Kabīr* by Ibn Sa'd 'Abd Allah Kālib al-Wāqidī.

Hashim Nadwi, Syed

تاریخ کامل، عہد بنو امیہ (*Tārīkh-i-Kāmil, 'Ahd-i-Banū Umayyah*), printed in 1927. Translation of the *Tārīkh Kāmil* by Ibn al-Athir.

Ibrahim Nadwi, Syed Muhammad

تاریخ طبری (*Tārīkh-i-Ṭabarī*), vol. I, 1926; vol. II, 1926; vol. III, part-I, 1926; vol. III, part II, 1926; vol. IV, 1928. Translation of the History written by Ibn Ja'far Jarir Tabārī

Jameelur Rehman Prof.

تاریخ کامل، عہد بنو امیہ (*Tārīkh-i-Kāmil, 'Ahd Banū Umayyah*), printed in 1922. Translation of the history written by Ibn al-Athīr.

Qutubuddin

سیرت ابن ہشام (*Sīrat-i-Ibn Hishām*), Part, I 1946; Part II, 1947. Translation of the *Sīrat* by Muhammad Mālik Ibn Hishām.

Books translated form Persian

Fida Ali Talib

1. تاریخ فرشتہ (*Tārīkh-i-Farishtah*), Part I, 1926; Part II, 1926; Part III, 1928; Part IV, 1932. Translation of the History written by Farishtah.

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3. تاریخ فیروز شاہی (*Tārīkh-i-Firōz Shāhī*), printed in 1932. Translation of the *Tārīkh-i-Firūz Shāhī* by Shams Sirāj 'Afīf.

4. آئین اکبری (*Ā'in-i-Akbarī*), vol. I, Part I, 1938; vol. I, Part II, 1939; vol. II, 1939. Translation of *Ā'in-i-Akbarī* by Abu'l Faḍal.

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NOTES and REFERENCES

1. Dr. Ghulam Yazdani, "Proposal for a State University", Commemoration Volume, Prof. Haroon Khan Shirwani. Hyderabad, 1966, p. 240.
2. Text of the *Farmān* is as under:

"مجھے بھی عرضداشت اور یادداشت کی مُحرر رائے سے اتفاق ہے۔ ممالک محروسہ کے لیے ایسی یونیورسٹی قائم کی جائے جس میں قدیم وجدید مشرقی ومغربی علوم وفنون کا امتزاج اس طرح سے کیا جائے کہ موجودہ نظامِ تعلیم کے نقائص دُور ہوکر جسمانی، دماغی اور روحانی تعلیم کی قدیم وجدید خوبیوں سے پورا فائدہ حاصل ہوسکے اور جس میں علم پھیلانے کی کوشش کے ساتھ ایک طرف طلباء کے اخلاق کی درستی کی نگرانی ہو اور دوسری طرف تمام علمی شعبوں میں اعلیٰ درجہ کی تحقیق کا کام جاری رہے۔ اس یونیورسٹی کا اصل اصول یہ ہونا چاہیئے کہ اعلیٰ تعلیم کا ذریعہ ہماری زبان اُردو قرار دی جائے اور انگریزی زبان کی تعلیم بہ حیثیت ایک زبان کے ہر طالب علم پر لازمی کردی جائے۔ لہٰذا میں خوشی کے ساتھ اجازت دیتا ہوں کہ میری تخت نشینی کی یادگار میں اصول محولہ عرضداشت کے موافق ممالک محروسہ کے لیے حیدرآباد میں یونیورسٹی قائم کرنے کی کارروائی شروع کی جائے۔ اس یونیورسٹی کا نام عثمانیہ یونیورسٹی ہوگا اور ہر اہم واصولی امر کی نسبت جو اس کارروائی میں پیدا ہو صراحت کرکے میری منظوری وقتاً فوقتاً حاصل کی جاتی رہے۔"

شرح دستخط نظام سادس

۲۰ رجب المرجب ۱۳۳۵ھ۔ پنجشنبہ

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Shanti Nikitan,
Bolpur,
Jan. 9. 1918.

Dear Sir,

I have long been waiting for the day when, freed from the shackle of a foreign language, our education becomes naturally accessible to all our people. As it is our countrymen are being punished for the original sin of being born to their mother tongue. They are deprived of their opportunity of higher education because of an accident of which they must not have cause to be ashamed or sorry. So long as the present condition prevails in India there can be no hope of our country ever finding its true place in the commonwealth of culture.

It is a problem for the solution of which we look to our Native States and it gives me great joy to know that your State proposes to found a university in which instructions are to be given through the medium of Urdu. It is needless to say that your scheme has my fullest approvation, especially, as I know, that your example will be of great help to those, outside your State, who cry in the wilderness despised by the prudent. The only sentence to which I can take objection in the Resolution is the one describing your proposed University as "obviously of the nature of experiment." Your institution must not be handicapped with any the least doubt in the beginning of its career, and you must be fully determined to lead it through difficulties and failures to ultimate fulfilment. Our faith has to be strong because our obstacles are great.

Yours sincerely,
Sd. Rabindranath Tagore.

Letter of Rabindranath Tagore dated 9th January, 1918 A.D., congratulating Sir Akbar Hyderi, the then Prime Minister of the State, on the proposal of imparting instructions in the Osmania University through the medium of Urdu.

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کنگ کوٹھی

حکم

بلاحظہ :۔ عرضداشت صیغہ تعلیمات معروضہ ۲۴ شوال المکرم ۱۳۳۵ جو عثمانیہ یونی ورسٹی حیدرآباد کے متعلق شعبہ ترجمہ قایم کرنے کی نسبت ہے۔

حکم :۔ تجاویز مندرجہ عرضداشت جلسے معین المہام فینانس کو اتفاق ہے منظور کیے جاتے ہیں حسبہ یونیورسٹی کا شعبہ ترجمہ قایم کیا جائے جسکا سالانہ خرچ جملہ ۵۶۲۵۰ سے ۸۰۳۶۴ روپیہ تک ہوگا اور پہلے سال کیلئے اخراجات یکمشت معروضہ عرضداشت کیلئے سولہ ہزار روپیہ بھی منظور کیے جاتے ہیں مترجمین کا تقرر ابتداً ایک سال کیلئے امتحاناً کیا جائے بعدہ ان کے کام وغیرہ کو دیکھکر انکے استقلال یا توسیع ملازمت کی کارروائی حسب ضرورت و مناسبت کی جائیگی۔ ہر سال کے ختم کے بعد جسقدر جلد ہوسکے ایک رپورٹ میرے ملاحظہ میں گزرانی جائے جس سے معلوم ہو کہ اوس سال ترجمہ کا کام کسقدر ہوا۔

۲۵۔ شوال المکرم ۱۳۳۵۔ سہ شنبہ

Hukm dated 25th Shawwal, 1335 H/14th August, 1917 A.D. approving arzdasht for the establishment of Translation Bureau of Osmania University. It is ordered to appoint translators for a period of one year on probation basis at the first instance. The cases of their confirmation and extension in service will be considered after examining their progress of work. A report should be submitted at the end of every year to ascertain the progress of translation of that year.

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ایک زبان کے ہر طالب العلم پر لازمی گردانی جائے۔ لھذا مین بہت خوشی کے ساتھ اجازت دیتا ہون کہ میرے تخت نشینی کی یادگار مین حسب مذکور اصول محولۂ عرضداشت کے موافق ممالک محروسہ کیلئے حیدرآباد مین یونی ورسٹی قایم کرنے کی کارروائی شروع کی جائے۔ اسس یونیورسٹی کا نام (عثمانیہ یونی ورسٹی) حیدرآباد ہوگا۔ اور ہر اہم و اصولی امر کی نسبت جو اس کارروائی مین پیدا ہو صراحت کرکے میری منظوری وقتاً فوقتاً حاصل کیجاتی رہے۔

۴۔ رجب المرجب ۱۳۳۰ھ۔ پنجشنبہ

Second page of the farman issued for the establishment of University.

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کنگ کوٹھی

حکم

ملاحظہ :— عرضداشت صیغہ تعلیمات معروضہ ۲۹ جمادی الثانی ۱۳۳۵ھ کے ساتھ ایک یادداشت گزرانی گئی ہے جسمین ہز ایکسلنسی دی وائسرائے کی ایک اسپیچ کے اقتباس کے ساتھ چند عمائدین دکن کے آراء کی نقل کرکے حیدرآباد کے خاص حالات کے لحاظ سے یہاں ایک یونی ورسٹی قائم کرنے کی ضرورت و مناسبت بتائی گئی ہے —

حکم :— مجھے بھی عرضداشت اور یادداشت کی مصرحہ رائے سے اتفاق ہے کہ مالک محروسہ کے لئے ایک ایسی یونیورسٹی قائم کی جائے جسمین جدید و قدیم مشرقی و مغربی علوم و فنون کا امتزاج اس طور سے کیا جائے کہ موجودہ نظام تعلیم کے نقائص دور ہوکر جسمی دماغی و روحانی تعلیم کے قدیم و جدید طریقون کے خوبیون سے پورا فایدہ حاصل ہوسکے اور جسمین علم پھیلانے کی کوشش کے ساتھ ساتھ ایکطرف طلبہ کے اخلاق کی درستی کی نگرانی ہو اور دوسرے طرف تمام علمی شعبون مین اعلی درجہ کی تحقیق کا کام بھی جاری رہے۔ اس یونیورسٹی کا اصل اصول یہ ہونا چاہیے کہ اعلی تعلیم کا ذریعہ ہماری زبان اُردو قرار دیا جائے مگر انگریزی زبان کی تعلیم بھی بحیثیت

Hukm dated 4th Rajab, 1335 H/26th April, 1917 A.D. - order to take action for the establishment of University in Hyderabad. This farman mentions that this University will be named as Osmania University. It is ordered to use Urdu language as medium of higher education but English language should be a compulsory subject for every student.

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